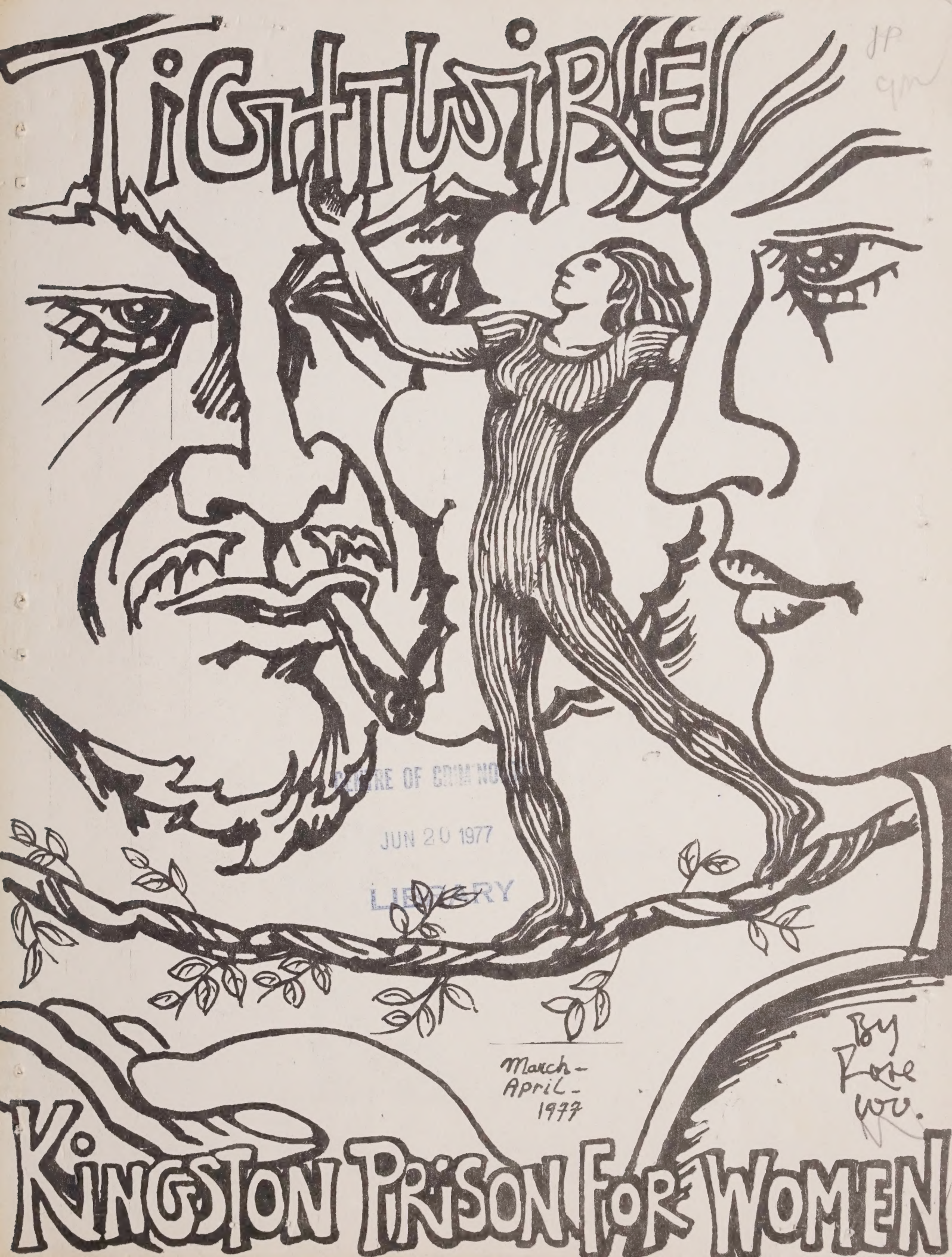




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Rose
W.

KINGSTON PRISON FOR WOMEN



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THE NEW TIGHTWIRE
March - April, 1977
Volume III - Edition II

The TIGHTWIRE is a publication printed every second month, presented by the inmates of the Prison for Women, Kingston, Ontario. We wish to dissolve the barriers of physical imprisonment by sharing our attempts to free ourselves from the mental bondages that engulf us. Our printed words are meant to educate, not alienate you. They are the expressed thoughts, feelings, ideas and attitudes which issue forth from the brains of a writer. These are her/his sole possessions and wings towards freedom. Therefore, the contents herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the administration. We welcome advice or criticism from you, the reader, and will be happy to print your articles or letters. Materials presented in the TIGHTWIRE may be re-printed providing credit is given to the original author.

Please address all inquiries, correspondence, cheques or money orders for subscriptions to:

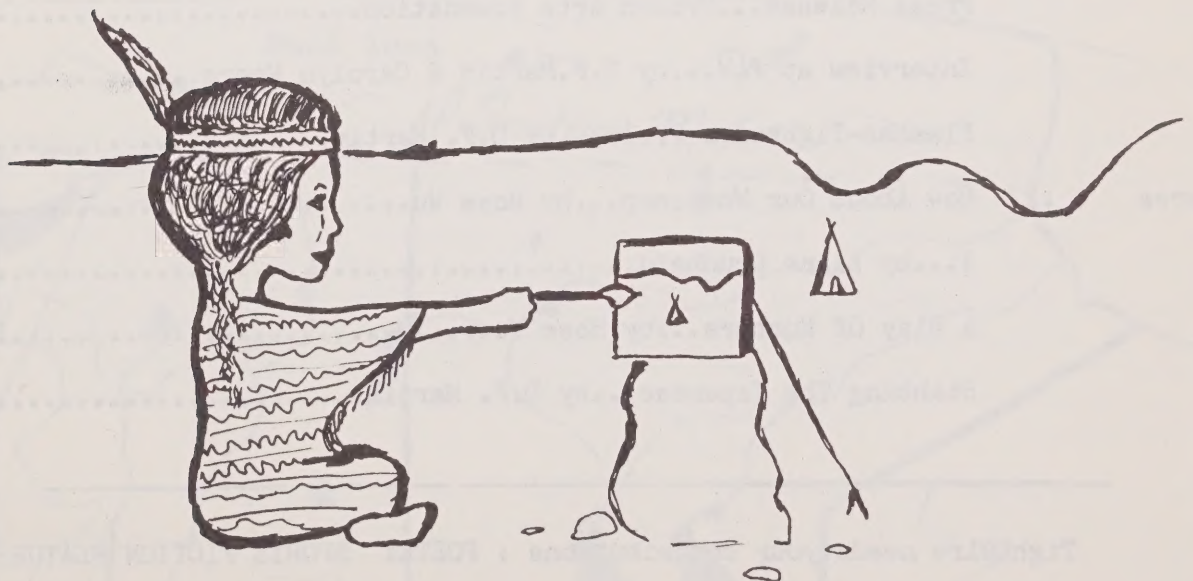
TIGHTWIRE
P.O. Box 515
Kingston, Ontario

** EDITORIAL COMMITTEE FOR TIGHTWIRE **

D. F. Martin

Carolyn Moore

Guest Artist: Marilyn Jackson



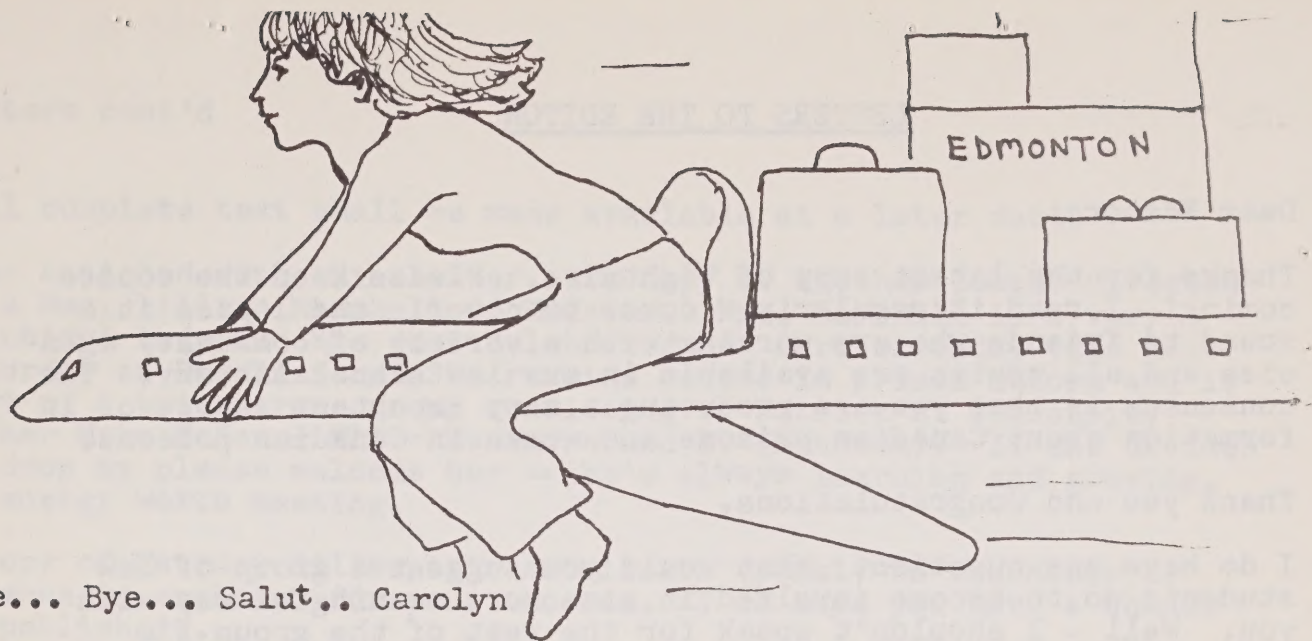
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Tightwire needs your contributions : POETRY SPORTS FICTION FEATURES

Please make sure your work is original or the author noted.



Bye... Bye... Salut... Carolyn

Hurry, you got your parole in Edmonton..... Bravo.

It will be blue without you at Tightwire.... I will miss your dynamic and inquisitive nature and your perceptive mind.

I enjoyed very much working with you, you stimulated me and we were on the same wave length.

When you felt like saying something; you said it right there, then.

I dig that.

Take care, have fun, enjoy life.

This experience here will become just a memory.

Let the star and its knowledge guide you

Much love

H. Frédérique Martin

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editors:

Thanks for the latest copy of Tightwire. Please keep the copies coming! I read it regularly - cover to cover and I pass it around to friends who are working with a variety of community agencies and all copies are available in our law school library. The consensus is that you are producing a very important source of information about Canadian prisons and women in Canadian prisons.

Thank you and Congratulations.

I do have one question. What would you suggest a group of law students do to become involved in some more meaningful way with you. Well - I shouldn't speak for the rest of the group I'm interested in developing contacts with you and I have access to an organization of female law students who generally are very open to good suggestions.

Basically we don't know much about each other. I do not agree with the mentality that maintains prisons and I think if we're ever going to see any changes it's because we've tried to develop and maintain basic human contacts through the bars. I hope this can be a start at least for me, possibly with some other young lawyers I know, and with some of you.

Keep up the good work it's of great value - and please answer as many of my questions as possible. I look forward to hearing from you.

Love
Judi Gedye
Chairperson Women's Caucus

Dear Editors & Sisters:

Greetings and salutations!

The two back issues (Vol.II - Edition III & V) of the new Tightwire which I have read has aroused my feelings of comradeship and the desire to extend open and united communications with our sisters at PFW. The solidarity must be on a collective egalitarian level directing our minds and creative energies towards a more fertile environment where the individual self realization & fulfillment can begin to manifest into form. The Our Duty guest feature by Bill at Dorchester, is an excellent seed idea to build upon. I sure wish I knew who he is it would indeed be beautiful to connect with our energies.

Enclosed with this mailing is a seed idea proposal for an inmate organization which I am in the process of organizing, it will be known as "The Hermetic Circle Media Arts Foundation". I welcome your criticisms and advice. It is only a short synopsis and the

Letters cont'd

full complete text shall be made available at a later date.

Also attached with this letter is a copy of another letter directed to a Mme. Lillian Marshall of Moncton. Mrs. Marshall is a very beautiful lady who has just celebrated her 63rd birthday this past Saturday at Dorchester. She remains active in prison reform and is part of a triumvirate group consisting of Patrick E. Gillespie, Father Mike McKee - MLA - Westmoreland E. (Moncton). If she decides to drop by please welcome her - she's always learning and growing, an energy worth meeting.

A copy of Patrick Gillespie's submission (penal) to the House of Commons is enclosed for your records. I do hope you have a chance to publish it.

I would like to find out what your policy is regarding penal subscriptions sold to inmates and/or through the penal library. If we can come up with a solution to supply inmate populations with your publications on a regular basis and at the same time support it financially...that would be great.

The Human Rights Code and its relationship as it affects ex-prisoners must be explored in the Maritimes and lobbied with all the right forces so as to amend any discriminatory closures that may exist in our current legislative codes. At the moment I do not have all the Maritime Provinces. As soon as we do receive their full text I will forward you a copy. I strongly urge that you build a resource library to contain all data in order that you may effectively comprehend governmental legislation and establish your position.

Kind regards,
Robert P. Pinedo
Dorchester

Dear Editor:

We would greatly appreciate receiving a copy of your centers news paper and shall at monthly intervals mail you a copy of our Southern Breeze. This would help our new editors in expanding their scope and more than likely be of mutual benefit.

Hopefully waiting to read your next edition so while this is being typed we are mailing you the March 77 edition of the Southern Breeze.

Your Fellow Editor
Claude Cornet
Editor Regina, Saskatchewan

Letters cont'd

Dear Editor:

A brief introduction would be in order before I proceed with the main purpose of this communication. I am a prisoner in the Soledad prison facility in Soledad, California. While serving my sentence I have utilized my time realizing an ambition to become a publisher.

The fruits of my labor over the past twenty months have produced a book now on the press, being published by me under my own imprint, Black Foxx Publisher. I call this book "The Rivers of Many Minds". It is an anthology of many writings mostly poems and short stories written by me and others in correctional centers in the United States and Canada.

At this time I am most anxious to have this book showcased and reviewed. It would be an honour if you would give me and my book the necessary coverage by posting the enclosed poster on your bulletin board and noting my book in any bulletins, newsletters, or newspaper articles, your library might print. My book will be released from Black Foxx Publishers, c/o Harlow Press, 16721 Hamilton Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, 48203. A maximum of 72 printed and blank pages plus cover. Page size will be 6"x9" and the book will be saddle stitched. Body cover will be 65# light blue cover stock, body paper to be 70# white. Publication date will be early February 1977 2000 copies first running, ISBN 0 9601142 0 3. Agent R. R. Bowker & Company. U.S. publication price is \$4.00.

Please reprint the following:

All too often the men of California prisons (as well as the men imprisoned nation wide) find media notoriety through their not so popular actions within the institutional setting. For a refreshing change, however, my colleagues and I have put together a book of prison writings, under the title Rivers of Many Minds, by the Black Foxx Publishing Company.

Due to be released next month, this book culminates a dream which began some twenty months ago while I was serving time at the Susanville Correctional Center. Naturally, the final aspect to this project requires positive exposure in popular publications such as your own. It is in a sincerely humble manner that I request you print this letter, in hopes of aiding in the difficult task of attempting a "facelift", as it were, to the terrible image convicts of this country suffer under.

Respectfully yours,
Jimmie Osborne
Editor/Publisher

Letters cont'd

Dear Sisters at Tightwire:

I just wanted to tell you how impressed I've been with your publication since I started subscribing to it last year. The fiction, poetry and artwork are very good, and your articles as well are well written and a valuable source of information for concerned people on the outside who want to know what it's like on the inside.

Keep on truckin'!

Sincerely,
Kathryn Hazel

Dear Editor:

Quebec is part of our true North-Strong and almost Free. Shall we stand on guard? Or shall we sit and argue for a few more months - a few more years? The warning signals have been trumpeted - to the rest of Canada - millions and millions of Canadians have heard and are responding openly and positively.

We are such a trusting nation - believing so fully in peace and love and harmony. The trumpets of warning from Quebec startled us - but we are a very quick people - highly spirited with fast reacting hearts.

Seperatism has given way to sovereignty and independence. We, the Canadian people of the world, shall overcome our prejudices, our naivities, our false sense of pride - and overcome them quickly. Standing tall, together, we shall fulfill the promise of our forefathers to each other - French and English - seperate yet united - sovereign yet independent - but most of all together.

A few, a very few, are underestimating the powerful Will and Spirit of Canada. These few will drown as the New Society is born. They may flee Quebec - shoosing not to take their own medicine but they had best flee Canada too. For throughout the ten provinces and the territories the seeds have taken root. Those left barren by their own intolerance shall fade out.

Regardless of the language spoken, our hearts are of one accord. We know we are only as good as our word - and we are fulfilling those words uttered over a century ago. We shall Stand Tall!!

From an English "A Kebec-ois"

Letters Cont'd

Dear Editor:

I enclose herewith an article with respect to women prisoners in Indonesia which I hope you will consider publishing in your paper.

As a member of Amnesty International, the London based human rights organization, I believe the article is particularly relevant because of the increasing public awareness of gross violations of human rights throughout the world. In addition, our country annually provides tens of millions of dollars in aid to Indonesia and I feel we should, therefore, be concerned with the affairs of that nation.

I would very much appreciate learning if you have published the article. ,I will, of course, be pleased to provide source references for the factual content of the article upon request.

Yours very truly,
Marlene Kempthorne
amnesty international (Ottawa)

Dear Tightwire: (A big Hello to all)

I am a prisoner of P.A., Saskatchewan and have been going over your back papers that I got from a friend here. Over the years I have wondered about the women's pen. Now from reading your papers I get a Women's point of view and like it.

I've been in 8 years now and know men's pens. inside out, but you people must have a harder time of it.

Am looking forward to reading your paper and will be sending a cheque for 12 issues \$4.00 as soon as they clear it here.

Good Luck and Thanks
Yours truly,
Gus Gyulay (23)

P.S. in July-August, 76 issues
I like SCHOOLS OF CRIME by
D. F. Martin and YOU KNOW YOU'VE
BEEN HERE A LONG TIME WHEN.....*
by Sally Lenson (*How true)

Letters Cont'd

Dear Tightwire (Editorial Committee), Artist and all Contributors):

I received the January-February edition of our magazine at noon today and this evening read it from cover to cover, every word. I was sincerely impressed, I think that it is the best issue to date. I have read them all and have been following Tightwire's progress from good to very good and now - "par excellence". Generally, you show considerable thought and insight, and express yourself emphatically and truthfully.

I have been sufficiently inspired to write to you in English and a short note in French (with a great deal of difficulty, for Canada, you understand, also with respect for "Les Quebecois"). After reading Tightwire and assimilating the contents a small inspiration of my own came to me. I have enclosed it. I have some other poems relevant to this situation of incarceration that are roughly scrawled on some pieces of paper and require some editing. I will hand them in at a later date.

I admire all the inmates involved with Tightwire for being able to complete the magazine, as well as contribute artistic and literary compositions especially in this negative environment where futility permeates everything, where the only thing to look forward to is the passing of time and "time saved". I appreciate the other difficulties you have to overcome, technical, lack of co-operation and so forth in order to publish Tightwire. Your efforts have given me the incentive to write and I hope that this will also provide you with a little positive re-enforcement. Thank you. Keep on keeping, right on!

Faithfully yours,
E. Marie Mortimer

Freedom (total)!
Equality
Sisterhood (Personhood)?
For all, all ways
and always!

Cher Tightwire:

Aujourd'hui j'ai reçue "Tightwire", Janvier - Fevrier. Ce soir j'ai lis Tightwire en total, toutes les pages, tout les mots et je pense qu'il est la meilleur édition publier.
J'écris cette courte lettre avec grande difficulté et avec l'assistance du petit dictionnaire. Considération pour le Canada et les Québécois. Continuée avec l'art d'écrire, l'art du graphique et le travail de lion.

Merci beaucoup
E. Marie Mortimer

WOMEN'S PEN

WOMEN'S PEN is the first publication of its kind. At present it is a Tightwire literary Supplement. It all began with our Creative Writing Group. David Schliech, a student teacher from Kingston's McArthur College, doing his volunteer field placement with the Elizabeth Fry Society, presented his proposal for the writing course to the Institution. We decided that he was just what we needed. Here at the Prison for Women we have enthusiasm and talented people with experiences and feelings that need to be expressed. The urge to communicate with others is all the stronger when you are isolated from family, friends, and cut off from the "outside". David, our often frustrated mentor and teacher, met with us every Sunday for the last six months. He was the catalytic element who persevered and succeeded in directing our energies towards one particular goal — our own publication.

We are proud of WOMEN'S PEN and are sending it to approximately 200 of our Tightwire subscribers. We are not charging for this issue because it is our first effort and we would like to see what kind of response there will be. If you like WOMEN'S PEN and know of institutions that would be interested in receiving a copy let us know. To obtain more copies of this issue will cost \$1.50 each. If you wish to contribute please do so (cheque payable to Tightwire).

Keeping this type of publication going, seeing it grow in terms of literary content as well as involving 'women' from all over the world is our foremost goal. We hope you enjoy, react, and respond to WOMEN'S PEN with the intensity of feeling that brought about its creation

Vicki Skelton
Librarian, Prison for Women.

Golden candles
glowed a
magic spell
And I can tell
They always will.

A black and white line drawing of a woman sitting on a ledge, looking out through vertical bars. To her left is a small, simple structure resembling a sink or a small table with a curved base.

C.M.

DECRIMINALIZATION OF MARIJUANA

by Penny Twitchum

*DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT

Legal Controls Against Non-Medical Drug Use

Historical Background

The control of drugs can be traced back to 1908 (opium control). Gradually over the years, many more drugs were legislated. In 1922, the law was amended to provide for the mandatory deportation of convicted aliens.

The inclusion of marijuana in the Opium and Drug Act in 1923 is thought to have been influenced by a book entitled THE BLACK CANDLE. This was written by Mrs. Emily S. Murphy, a police magistrate and judge of the Juvenile Court in Edmonton, Alberta. In one chapter of this book, marijuana is quoted as being the "new drug menace".

In 1955, a special committee of the Senate of Canada was appointed to enquire into a report upon the traffic in narcotic drugs into Canada - especially heroin - 'Marijuana' was deemed not a drug commonly used for addiction in Canada. However, it was used by addicts in the U.S.A. and Britain.

The committee recommended more severe penalties for trafficking, including "heavy compulsory minimum sentences" and a "penalty of the utmost severity for importation". i.e. from seven years to life for all drug trafficking (all drugs included). Also, the unauthorized cultivation of marijuana and the opium poppy an offense punishable by imprisonment of seven years.*

Since the 1950's, the world wide use of marijuana in all sections

of society, the majority being the younger members, has flourished. For the past ten years, there has been continuous reports and debates as to the effects of this drug. Holland has decriminalized the use of marijuana and so have certain states in the United States. In certain eastern countries, (eg. India), the drug is still legal for consumption in food and beverages and is still being smoked. It is taken with less qualms than alcohol in some states of that country.

Even with all the controversy and the extremely large usage of the drug, there seems to be no real amendments in the law enforcement order.

* House of Commons Debate
Thursday, March 3, 1977

Criminal Code

Possible change in provisions concerning marijuana. Government position - Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Basford:

Mr. John Gilbert (Broadview)
A statement made by the attorney general of Ontario yesterday to the fact that the federal government has ducked the marijuana issue, as a result the public has been misled into believing the laws on marijuana are being enforced, and the federal government has been irresponsible in that it has done nothing about it. Is it the intention of the minister to decriminalize marijuana?

Mr. Ron Basford (Minister of Justice)

Mr. Speaker, noting the remarks the attorney general made in the last 24 hours, his ability in hockey, I would think he has been doing some clever stick handling and thinking himself on the subject in the last 24 hours.

Mr. Hees:
Now let us have an answer, Ron.

Mr. Epps:
Is it yes or no, Ron?

Mr. Basford
The minister of National Health and Welfare, the Solicitor General and I have been actively considering the position put forward by the Senate some time ago in Bill S-19 and considering in what form the Bill should be re-introduced into the House. We are in the process of making recommendations.

Mr. Gilbert
Supplementary question. Does the Minister of Justice agree with the Attorney General of Ontario that if legalized, its sale should be regulated as the sale of liquor is regulated, under Ontario law?

Mr. Basford
Mr. Speaker, I would not want...

Mr. Woolliams:
to commit yourself.

Mr. Basford
-...as to what the provincial attorney general suggested, with respect to the sale and distribution of marijuana which is clearly within his jurisdiction. As he clearly indicated we shall have to make a decision as to what the provisions of Narcotic Control Act or the Food and Drug Act ought to be, and we are in the process of so doing.

Le Dain Commission

A Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs
(the Commission of Inquiry into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs, established under Order-in-Council 1969-III2, Chairman - Gerald Le Dain)

With legalization, there is a

strong possibility that the number of regular users will increase. However, the probable consequences of legalization seem to me to be less harmful than the evils of prohibition. Prohibition is very expensive economically, socially and morally. It undermines the educative value of the law. I believe that it is not acceptable to claim that it is enough to "decriminalize" cannabis use. An important economic activity is developing in this country and would continue to develop without controls on price, on quality or on the involvement of organized crime ("decriminalization" of cannabis use alone would inevitably expand the illicit market and encourage this involvement).

Recommendations:

The federal government should remove cannabis from the Narcotic Control Act as the Commission recommended in its Interim Report.

The federal government should immediately initiate discussions with the provincial governments to have the sale and use of cannabis placed under controls similar to those governing the sale and use of alcohol. Furthermore, the government distributed cannabis should be marketed at a quality and price that would make the 'black market' sale of the drug an impractical enterprise.

The federal government should initiate a program to develop efficient and practical methods for cannabis production and marketing in Canada.

All stages of the production and marketing of cannabis should be conducted by the federal and/or provincial governments.

Conclusions and Recommendations of Ian L. Campbell

I am in almost full agreement with my colleagues' conclusions about the effects of cannabis, its relative potential for harm, the extent

of its use and the social costs and inappropriateness of the present law. I agree with them about the importance of finding means to discourage its use and in their special concern about the use by adolescents. However, I must dissent from their recommendation that the prohibition of the simple possession of cannabis be repealed and from part of the recommendation concerning cultivation. I am in full agreement with all of their other recommendations.

I must dissent from the recommendation of the majority of my colleagues and recommend that the prohibition of the possession of cannabis be maintained, for the time being at least. Possession of cannabis should be punishable upon summary conviction of a fine of \$25.00 for the first offense and by a fine of \$100.00 for any subsequent offense.

With respect to the cultivation of cannabis other than for purposes of trafficking, I recommend that it continue to be an offense with penalties identical to those which I recommend for simple possession.

Smaller fines for possession seem to be in effect in most provinces in Canada.

D E A Statement (Drug Enforcement Agency)

Following is a condensed D.E.A. statement on the effects of marijuana on a said person. Quoted by Dr. Mikuriya, one of the nation's (U.S.A.) leading and most respected marijuana researchers, this statement "demonstrates the problem of police-oriented bureaucrats foundering when they attempt to practice medicine."

When smoked, marijuana enters the bloodstream quickly, onset of symptoms is rapid approx: fifteen minutes. It affects users mood and thinking. Effects on emotions vary widely

depending on the strength and amount used, the social setting and effect anticipated by the user. Effects can last from two to four hours.

Users may experience increasing sense of well being, initial restlessness and hilarity followed by dreamy care free state. Alteration of sensory perceptions - more vivid sense of taste, smell and sound. Subtle changes in thought formations and expressions.

To an observer, the individual would not appear in a noticeably different state.

Higher doses will heighten certain effects - rapidly changing emotions - dulling of attention - flight of ideas. Possible altered sense of identity, feeling of enhanced insight - such distortions can produce feelings of panic in the individual who has little experience with the drug - the panic effect is transient and usually disappears with the wearing off of the drug.

Low doses induce very few effects. A person under the influence of marijuana finds it harder to make decisions that require clear thinking - making it dangerous to drive under the influence.

Marijuana does not cause physical dependence; withdrawal does not cause physical sickness. Though continued use of the drug may cause psychological dependence.

Resea chers point out that a person predisposed to the abuse of one drug often may be exposed or tempted to others through environment.

In 1966, the active ingredient of marijuana - tetrahydrocannabinol - was synthesized in pure form by an Israili scientist with the support of an American grant.

Research is currently being done into the short and long term effects of the drug. It is antici-

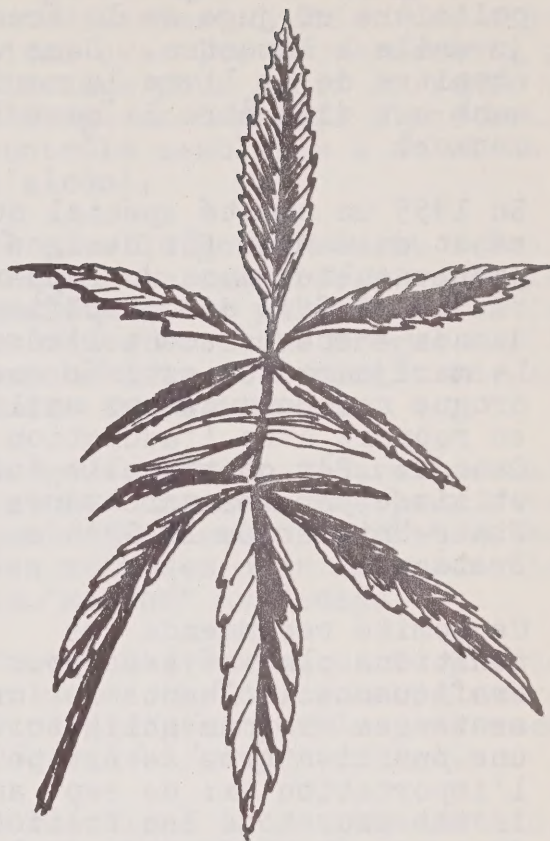
pated that in the near future, scientists will better understand marijuana and its effects on memory, mood and psychological and physiological functions.

Conclusions

In the last couple of months, Mr. Carter, President of the United States, has been quoted this year in the papers as not only wishing to see the decriminalization of marijuana, but also that of cocaine.

So, the controversy will continue, meanwhile, a lot of people are being hurt, through the long term effects of the law if they continue to use this drug. It is a well known fact that many Easterners have lived the better part of their lives using cannabis. The effects of it cannot be studied successfully, due to the standard of living of these particular people, where sickness is a common complaint, from lack of nutrition and communal sanitary living conditions.

Though it may not fit in with the Western Cultural scene as yet, after 75 years of government study on cannabis use, they have concluded that there is no casual relationship between cannabis and criminality. It is also evident that cannabis does not increase aggressivity. However, there is a growing market for this drug, and with the market comes innumerable young people who are prepared to be suppliers. For many people who have experienced this drug, the penalty is a better part of a decade in prison. Smuggle an extra 200 cigarettes into the country and you are liable to a small fine. Smuggle a supply of cannabis into the country and you are liable to anything from between seven years to life imprisonment for mere possession of this illusive grass (a natural product of our planet).



LA DÉCRIMINALISATION DE LA MARIJUANA

Par Penny Twitchin
Traduit par D. F. Martin

Application de la loi sur les drogues.

Le contrôle légal contre l'usage non-médical des drogues.

Antécédent Historique

Le contrôle des drogues peut être tracé depuis 1908, (le contrôle de l'opium). Graduellement depuis ce temps plusieurs autres drogues furent légiférées. En 1922 la loi fut modifiée pour pourvoir une déportation mandataire aux étrangers condamnés.

L'inclusion de la marijuana dans la loi de l'opium et stupéfiants en 1923 est pensée d'avoir été influencée par un livre qui a pour titre. "The Black Candle"

Ce livre fût écrit par Mme Emily. S. Murphy, une magistrate policière et juge de la cour juvénile à Edmonton. Dans un chapitre de ce livre la marijuana est dite être la "nouvelle menace".

En 1955 un comité spécial du sénat du Canada fût désigné pour enquêter dans un rapport sur le trafic des stupéfiants au Canada - spécialement l'héroïne. La marijuana fut estimée une drogue non-communément utilisée en rapport avec l'addiction au Canada. Par contre elle était utilisée par les narcomanes des Etats-Unis et de la Grande-Bretagne.

Ce comité recommanda des punitions plus sévères pour les trafiquants incluant: de fortes sentences minimum obligatoires et une punition très sévère pour l'importation ex: de sept ans à la vie pour tous les trafics de drogues, (tout drogues inclues). Aussi pour la cultivation de la marijuana et l'opium non autorisée, une offence punissable de sept ans d'emprisonement.

Depuis les années 1950, l'énorme usage de la marijuana à travers le monde, en particulier parmi les jeunes a éclaté. Depuis dix années il y a eu des rapports et des débats continuels quant aux effets de cette drogue. La Hollande a décriminalisé l'usage de la marijuana ainsi que plusieurs états des Etats-Unis. Dans certain pays de l'est comme l'Inde cette drogue est toujours légale à consommer dans la nourriture, les boissons, et à fumer. Cette drogue est prise dans ce pays avec moins de scrupule que l'alcool.

Même avec toutes les controverses, et l'usage extrêmement populaire de cette drogue il semble n'avoir vraiment eû aucune modification de la loi en vigueur.

* Chambres des communes
(debats)
Jeudi le 3 mars, 1977

Code Criminel

Changement possible des dispositions nécessaires concernant la marijuana.

Mr. Gilbert et M. Basford:

M. John Gilbert: Un énoncé fait par le chef du barreau de l'Ontario hier, au fait que le gouvernement fédéral baisse la tête sur le dénouement de la marijuana, et comme résultat le publique a été induit en erreur croyant l'application de nouvelles loi sur la marijuana, et le gouvernement fédéral a été irresponsable en ce qu'il n'a rien fait à ce propos. Est-ce l'intention du ministre de dé-criminaliser la marijuana?

M. Ron Basford (ministre de la justice)

M. President, J'ai pris note des remarques faites par le chef du barreau depuis 24 heures, et je connais son habilité en hockey. Je pense qu'il a fait d'intelligente passes de baton depuis 24 heures.

M. Hees:

Maintenant, donne nous une reponse Ron.

M. Epps:

Est-ce oui ou non Ron?

M. Basford:

Le ministre de la santé et du bien-être, le Solliciteur-Général et moi considérons activement la position mise au Sénat il y a quelque temps dans le Bill S-19 et considérons dans quelle forme il sera introduit à la chambre. Nous sommes en train de faire les recommandations.

M. Gilbert:

Question supplémentaire. Est-ce que le minitre de la justice approuve avec le chef du barreau de

l'Ontario, que si legalisé, la vente serait dirigée comme celle de la boisson sous la loi de l'Ontario.

M. Basford:

M. Le Président: Je ne voudrais pas.....

M. Wooliams:

Vous engager.....

M. Basford:

....en ce qui concerne ce qu'a suggéré le chef du barreau provincial à propos de la vente et distribution de la marijuana, qui est clairement sous sa juridiction. Comme il a clairement indiqué nous devons prendre une décision sur ce que la loi des stupéfiants et drogues devrait être et sommes en train de faire ça.

Commission Le Dain

Un rapport de la commission sur l'enquête de l'usage non-médical des drogues. Cette Commission fût établi sur l'ordre du conseil 1969-III2, président Gerald Le Dain. Avec la légalisation il y a une forte possibilité que le nombre des utilisateurs réguliers augmente. Toutes fois les conséquences probables de la légalisation semble être moins malaisantes que sa prohibition. Cette prohibition coûte économiquement, socialement et moralement très cher. Cela abîme les valeurs éducatives de la loi. Je crois que ce n'est pas acceptable de dire que c'est assez de décriminaliser l'usage du cannabis. Une importante activité économique se développe dans notre pays et continuera de se développer sans contrôle sur les prix, sur la qualité et sur l'implication du crime organisé. La décriminalisation du cannabis seulement, ferait inévitablement étendre le marché illégal et encourager cet empêchement.

Recommandations

Le gouvernement fédéral devrait immédiatement initier des discussions avec les gouvernements provinciaux pour avoir la vente et l'usage du cannabis placé sous un contrôle semblable à celui de l'alcool.

De plus le gouvernement devrait distribuer le cannabis d'après la qualité et le prix de cette façon la vente de cette drogue sur le marché noir deviendrait une entreprise impraticable.

Le gouvernement fédéral devrait initier un programme pour développer efficacement et pratiquement des méthodes pour la production et le "marché" au Canada.

Toutes les étapes de la production et du marché du cannabis devraient être dirigées par le gouvernement fédéral et/ou provincial.

Conclusions et recommandations de Ian L. Campbell

Je suis presque en accord avec les conclusions de mes collègues concernant les effets du cannabis, son potentiel relatif quand au tort que l'usage fait, l'étendue de son usage et les coûts sociaux et inappropriés de la loi présente. Je suis d'accord avec eux à propos de l'importance de trouver des moyens pour décourager l'usage chez les adolescents. Toutefois je dois différer de leur recommandation sur la prohibition de la simple possession du cannabis soit révoquée et d'une partie de la recommandation concernant la cultivation. Je suis en plein accord avec les autres recommandations.

Je dois différer de la recommandation de la majorité de mes collègues et recommander que la prohibition de la possession du cannabis soit maintenue, pour le temps présent du moins. La possession du cannabis devrait être punissable sur une conviction sommaire d'une amende de 25\$ pour une première

offense et d'une amende de 100.00\$ pour une offense consécutive.

Quant à la cultivation du cannabis autre que pour en faire le trafic, je recommande que ça continu d'être une offense avec des peines identiques à celles que je recommandais pour possession simple.

De petites amendes pour possession semblent être en effet dans toutes les provinces du Canada.

Rapport du D. E. A. (Drug Enforcement Agency)

Suivant est le rapport condensé du D.E.A. sur les effets de la marijuana sur une dite personne. Cité par le Docteur Mikuriya, le premier et très respecté chercheur de la marijuana aux Etats-Unis:- "démontre que le problème des bureaucrates police-orientés, s'écroule lorsqu'ils essaient de pratiquer la médecine."

Quand fumer, la marijuana entre dans le sang très vite, les symptômes apparaissent dans approximativement quinze minutes, et touche l'humeur et la pensée des usagers. L'effet sur les émotions varie largement, dépendant de la force et de la qualité utilisée ainsi que de l'environnement et des effets anticipés par les utilisateurs. L'effet peut durer de deux à quatre heures.

L'utilisateur peut expérimenter un état accroissant de bien-être au stage premier ainsi que de l'agitation et de l'inquiétude, de la gaité suivit d'un état libre et rêveur. Une altération des perceptions sensorielles, le sens du goût, de l'odorat et de l'ouïe deviennent plus vifs. Des changements subtils dans la formation des pensées et des expressions.

De l'observateur; l'individu n'apparaît pas dans un état différent.

Des doses plus fortes augmentons certainement l'effet, le changement rapide des émotions, l'attention est ralentie, mais l'individu aura un essor d'idées. Changement possible du sens d'identité; sentiment rehaussant la perspicacité. De telles distorsions peuvent produire des sentiments de panique dans l'individu qui a peu d'expérience avec cette drogue.

Les petites doses produisent très peu d'effets. Une personne sous l'influence de la marijuana trouve plus difficile de prendre des décisions, que n'en requiers une pensée claire-ce qui fait qu'il est dangereux de conduire sous l'influence. La marijuana ne cause pas une dépendance physique; l'abstinence ne produit pas de maladie physique. Mais l'usage continu de cette drogue peut produire une dépendance psychologique.

Les chercheurs disent qu'une personne prédisposée à l'abus d'une drogue; est souvent exposée à d'autre drogue à travers l'environnement ou le milieu.

En 1966, les ingrédients actifs de la marijuana-tetrahydrocannabinol- furent synthétisés dans une forme pure, par un savant Israélien, ses recherches furent subventionnées par les Américains.

Une recherche est couramment faite sur l'effet à long et court terme de cette drogue. Il est anticipé, que dans le proche futur, les savants comprendront mieux la marijuana; ses effets sur la mémoire et l'humeur ainsi que ses fonctions psychologiques et physiologiques.

Conclusions

M. Carter, Président des Etats-Unis à citer dans les journaux qu'il espérait voir la marijuana et la cocaïne décriminaliser. Alors la controverse continue; en attendant beaucoup de gens

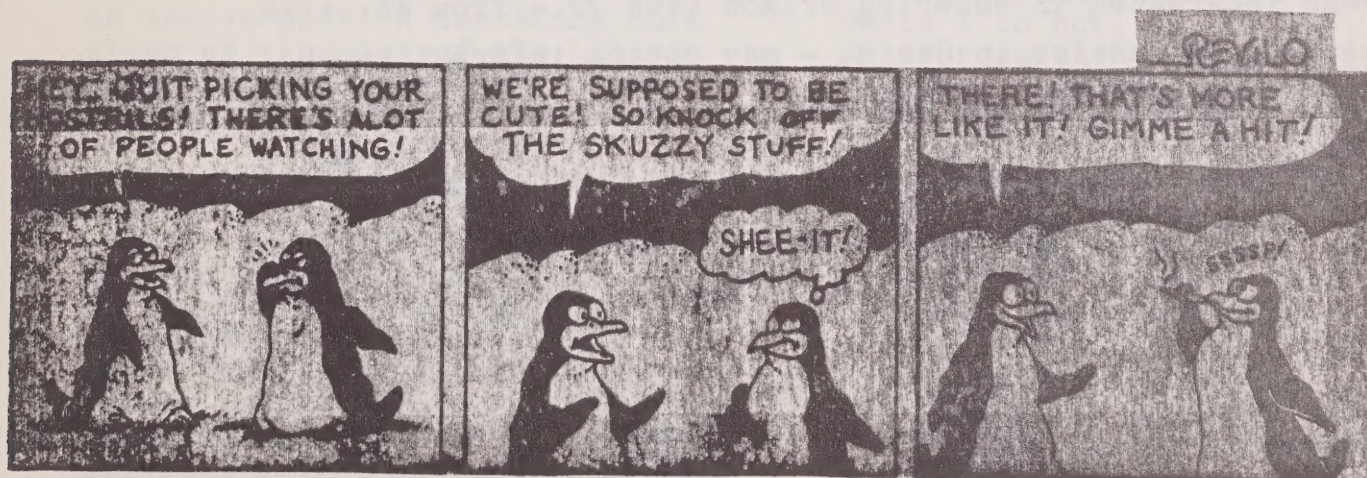
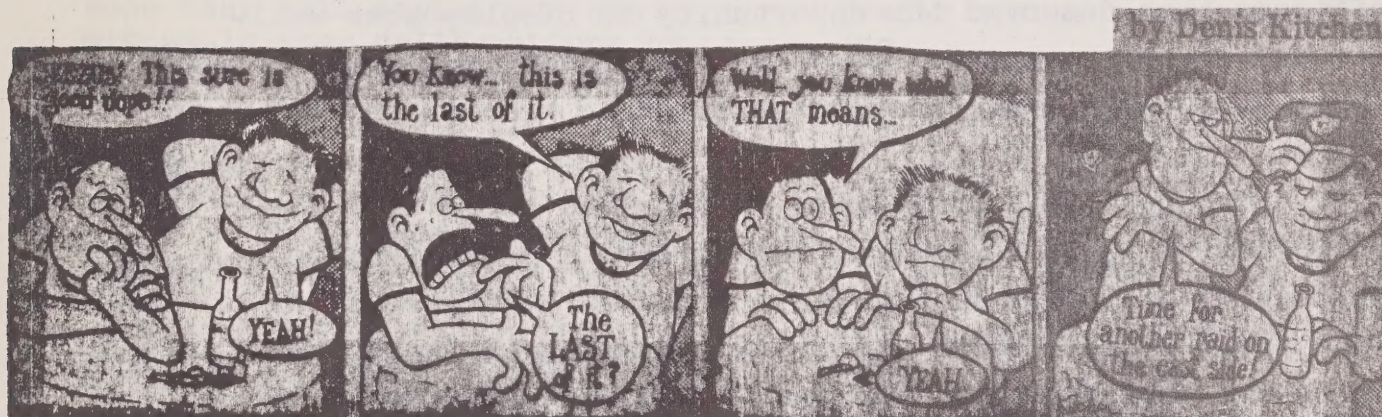
souffrent, "à travers cette loi;
si ils continuent d'utiliser
cette drogue.

C'est un fait, que les gens de
l'Est et d'Asie vivent la meill-
eure partie de leurs vies utilisant
le cannabis. Les effets ne peuvent
être avec succes chez ces gens, à
cause du standard de vie; où la
maladie est chose commune, à cause
de la mal-nutrition et des
conditions sanitaires.

Quoique ceci n'est pas propre à
la culture occidentale, après des
études gouvernemental qui durent
depuis 75 ans, sur l'usage du
cannabis, ils ont concluent qu'il
n'y avait pas de relation entre le
cannabis et la criminalité. Il
est aussi evident que le cannabis
n'augmente pas l'agressivité.

Toutfois il y a un marché croiss-
ant pour cette drogue, et avec ce
marché vient un nombre innomér-
able de jeunes gens, qui sont
prêts à être fournisseur.
Pour plusieurs personnes qui ont
faits l'expérience de cette
drogue, la peine est une meilleure
partie d'un décade en prison.

Passer en contrebande un extra
200 cigarettes aux douanes, et
vous êtes passible que d'une
petite amende. Faites la contre-
bande d'un montant de cannabis
dans le pays, et vous êtes
passible de 7ans à la vie en
prison. Pour la possession
simple de cette herbe illusoire,
un produit naturel de notre
planete.

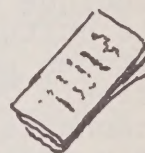


PRESS RELEASE



PRESS RELEASE

Art from all levels of corrections in Canada will be featured in Prison Arts 77, the annual show presented by the Prison Arts Foundation. From senior representatives in the justice and corrections fields, to institution staff, officers and inmates, paintings, sculptures and art will be on display with the traveling exhibition. Prison Arts 77 will open during the conference of the Canadian Criminology and Corrections Association in Calgary this summer, July 3rd to 6th. The display will then tour the western provinces, returning in September to Ontario and Quebec.



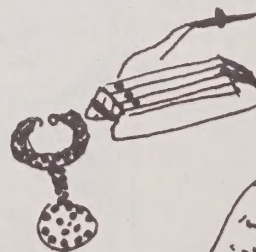
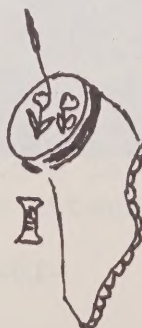
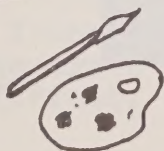
Inmate artists, writers and craftsmen have been eligible to submit works each year to Prison Arts, and to win scholarships and cash awards provided by Canadian corporations and service organizations. At the request of a few inmates who felt that their officers also deserved the opportunity to display some well-done arts and crafts, a new category for institution staff was opened this year, a separate class with separate awards.



As an added feature in 1977, the Prison Arts Foundation decided to include a third class, non-competitive and for display only, for senior officials in the justice and corrections fields in Canada. Some artists have already expressed their intentions to exhibit, and many others throughout Canada are expected to do so.

Anyone interested in entering Prison Arts 77 - from any area of corrections or justice in Canada - may obtain information and entry forms by writing to our office:

PRISON ARTS FOUNDATION
84A Colborne St.,
Brantford, Ontario
N3T 2G5



A SUBMISSION TO THE
SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE
OF COMMONS INVESTIGATING
THE FEDERAL PENAL SYSTEM

by Patrick E. Gillespie

I welcome this opportunity to make this submission to the Special Subcommittee of the House of Commons investigating conditions within the Federal Penal System.

The following comments are from an interested citizen who has become involved with various programs following the formation of the Dorchester Junior Chamber of Commerce at Dorchester Penitentiary in 1968. While the comments may appear to be critical in nature, my views are offered in a constructive spirit and with the hope they will assist the committee in your deliberations by offering an independent and detached viewpoint.

As a Past President and former member of the Moncton Jaycees and a former National Chairman of Education and Youth Activities of the Canada Jaycees, I have been interested in penal programs in general since the first Jaycee penal unit was formed in an American state penitentiary almost fifteen years ago. When the Dorchester Jaycees were organized, I took an active part in assisting this group as a member of the Liaison Committee set up by the Moncton Jaycees.

Since that time, I have been involved in a number of related activities, which have brought me into close contact with staff of the Canadian Penitentiary Service, the National Parole Board, the National Parole Services, the New Brunswick Departments of Justice, Youth, Social Services and Education, interested elected representatives and citizens, as well as present and former federal and provincial

inmates, and rehabilitative and other community organizations. In addition, I also served a term on the local English Board of School Trustees.

From my involvements in these activities, I have come to these main conclusions:

1. The amazing degree of similarity between the school system and the penal system, with the penal system often coming out ahead.
2. The alarming extent to which the school system often acts as a feeder system to the penal system, and
3. The unacceptable rates of failure of both the education system, in spite of the billions of dollars spent on North American education in the just past generation, and the penal system, which is now asking for vast public expenditures and the apathy of the public toward both.

Speaking as a layman and a taxpayer, I am concerned most of all with the ignorance the public displays of the criminal justice system. While I do not, in any way, condone or approve the criminal acts committed by inmates and for which they have been sentenced, in my view many of the inmates of penal institutions are not criminal, so much as they are isolated and troubled people who have become, generally at an early age, caught up in an insidious trap, from which there is little hope of escape. These people we label as criminal, yet we can all speak of instances where citizens have committed crimes for which no charges have been laid because of position, connections and money constituting power and influence. It seems

more than coincidental the people who inhabit our criminal institutions are uneducated, friendless and poor, usually the products of broken, troubled or hostile home environments. To quote Jean Vanier, son of the late, distinguished Governor General, "When I went into the jails, I did not see criminals, I saw poor people, the wounded people."

And yet, for the past few years, the tax paying public of Canada have been bombarded with the sometimes hysterical view of irresponsible public representatives and spokesmen for various pressure groups, such as the Canadian Association of Police Chiefs, to the point where the public has been conditioned almost enough to openly accept a return to the Rack, Thumb Screws and other progressive measures for rehabilitation from the Middle Ages. A current solution, being offered locally, in the spirit of Christ, incidentally, is to bring back the Lash!

With this amount of propaganda, often propagated by supposedly responsible news media, which often seems content to tell a one sided story, it is difficult for me to accept these attempts to influence public opinion have honourable motives.

While the Solicitor General is to be commended for appointing this committee, it seems unfortunate this action has only come after a number of hostage takings and a serious disturbance at Millhaven Penitentiary. In 1971, the then Solicitor General formed a Study Group on Penitentiary Reform after the violent disturbance at the old Kingston Penitentiary. It was my hope in 1971 that by 1976 we would have come farther than twenty five miles down the road, and I frankly have little hope that after this committee tables its report, that we shall have progressed much further by 1981.

The terms of reference for this group seem to be to determine the best means for continuing the present system. It does seem more logical to me to look for new systems, if we really wish to solve the difficulties encountered with criminal rehabilitation. To reform, rather than scrap, the present system will do nothing more than disguise the wolf as a sheep the problem shall remain.

In the past few years, we have seen a significant growth in penal bureaucracy, which seems to have matched the growth in difficulties within the penal system. The accelerated growth in dissatisfaction must be considered as a reflection on the competence of the penal management.

Most inmates begin their journey to penitentiaries in their troubled homes, long before the start of school. In school, the child's difficulties often are met with indifference and an unbelievable degree of callousness to further complicate the situation. Soon the child becomes a school problem and generally fails, drops out or is pushed out to become delinquent - and to achieve a failure identity. While dedicated, though often lacking sufficient training, the police officer goes on to further complicate the problem. The enmeshed young person continues up the hierarchical ladder of failure: sarcastic, insulting judges, involvements with an understaffed probation service; terms in so called training schools, county jails and federal institutions.

Opportunities to halt the making of the so called criminal identity exist within a realistic school system, geared to meet the educational and social needs of the students. Sensitized teachers and guidance workers, utilizing available community resources, working in cooperation with more adequately trained and staffed police, court officials and probation workers, would go a long way to solving the

problem. To this end, the tax-paying public must be made to realize they have responsibilities to provide the resources which will yield immediate and positive results. On the other hand, any foreseeable restructuring of the present system, without consideration of the just stated development aspects, will produce a continuation of the present problems.

While these goals may seem unrealistic and idealistic, and obtainable in the near future, an education program involving the general public would go a long way to condition them to accept the expenditures necessary to bring about change. Surely, if we can accept without question the expenditures of many tens of millions of dollars each year, to support in Canada a penal system which imprisons more people, per capita, than any other Western democracy, then we, as members of a responsible, democratic and Christian society, can accept the spirit of justice as set forth in the Canadian Bill of Rights.

While I could spend considerable time criticizing penitentiary administrations, who often precipitate crises by inept handling of routine administrative and policy matters, which has created as many problems for penitentiary staffs as it has for inmates, I feel the main criticisms should be directed to you, our Federal Parliamentarians, have responded to the public outcry by legislation which places the entire corrections system in a continuous position of having to deal with more problems.

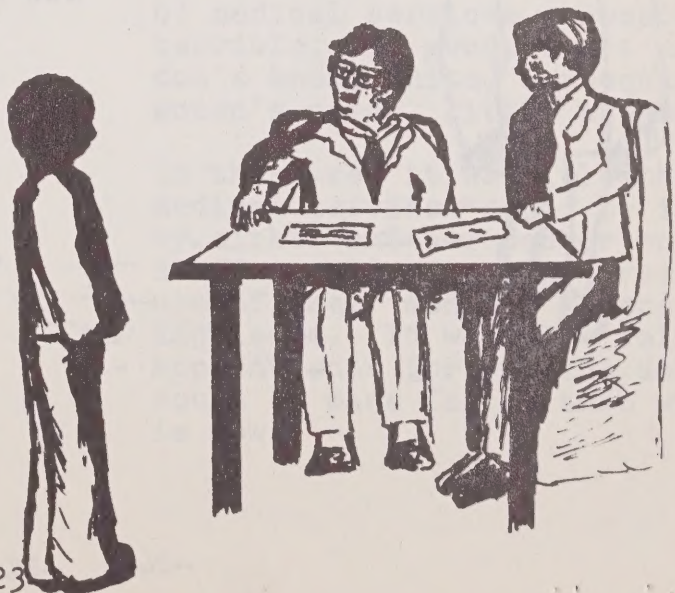
How much better if you would identify the social problems which generate adult criminal behavior, rather than dealing in conventional ways to appease the public with a false sense of security. So long as we disregard the causes, we shall not find solutions. Far too often public representatives have be-

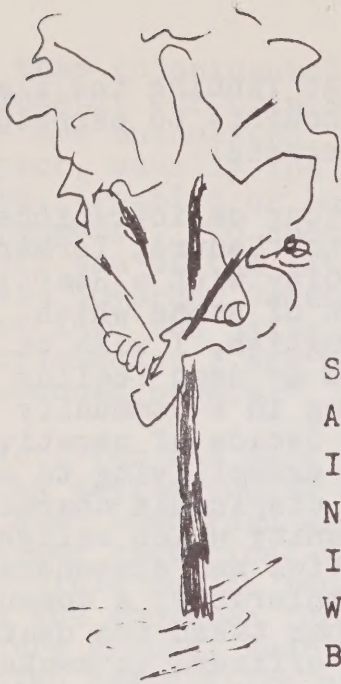
come masters at fanning the flames of negative thoughts to perpetuate their own interests.

As you begin your deliberations in this City as the Centre, formerly known as the City with a Heart; albeit a Heart of Stone which speaks only English, I wish to share with you my deep feeling of shame of living in a community which after a decade of negative leadership is exemplifying to all Canadians the dispicable characteristics of humanity which enlightened and thoughtful men elsewhere would find intolerable; a community where it has taken the deaths of two police officers to awaken anyone that something is wrong, only to have our citizens react in the manner for which we are so well known.

Let me wish you well & express the hope your report to Parliament will reveal the causes of our current dilemma & recommend bold & imaginative solutions, so that all Canadians may truly live in Peace and Security.

In conclusion, a quotation from Doctor Karl Menninger: "I suspect that all the crimes committed by all the jailed criminals do not equal in total social damage that of the crimes committed against them."





So at peace within myself
And yet I am so lonely
I feel like a mixed up child
Not knowing which way to turn
Is it possible to give my love?
When I know that it may only mean
Being hurt
I ask why
I want to reach out
Give love and
In return all I ask is
For a gentle touch
For someone to say and mean
They care about me as a person
Why can't I find happiness?
Is there something about me
That makes people want to turn away
Oh, I wish I could find someone
Anyone
That I could love and
Feel this happiness in return.

Sue Monkley



INTERVIEW AT P4W

The following interviews were conducted to assess how the individual inmate feels about the programs, etc. being offered at the Prison for Women. A total of sixteen women were interviewed ranging in age from 20 to 50. Sentences ran the whole gamut from women serving as little as 2 years to women serving life imprisonment.

Here is how they feel.....

1. Do you think there are enough programs in this institution i.e. school and trades?

The general consensus of the people asked was: programming here is insufficient in meeting either the women's needs or expectations. They felt that they were limited in their choices and were relegated more to the "old-type" of women's work such as housewifery and cleaning women rather than to anything which would equip them for the modern way of living.

2. What would you like to learn here that you could use on the outside?

I think more courses, higher education programs and more trades, for example, wood-working, carpentry, designing and photographic technology.

A more adequate school, workshops, crafts, mechanics, electricians.

Art, hobbycrafts, leather-work, business machines class.

Proper dressmaking course.

There aren't enough courses available for a person to take and more trades.

A cosmetology course.

Languages and politics classes.

More outdoor learning programs.

More programs offered in trades - computer courses, assistant courses like dental assistant, doctors, etc.

Publicity and promotional work classes, public relations work.

More programs, upgrading is insufficient; correspondence courses, more teachers, trade programs - carpentry, jewellery, diploma courses, journalism courses, etc.

3. What do you think of these areas:

a) kitchen - food -
Opinions ranged from fair, to too fattening, to terrible, to badly prepared, to rotten, to not bad - not great/standard institutional fare.

It was felt generally that the quality was there, but that the preparation of the food underwent overcooking removing what value content there was. It was also felt that a bigger dining room was needed as people felt overcrowded.

b) medical services - hospital -
terrible, not good, don't use them, don't know, shits, inadequate for women's needs, little attention.

In this area it was felt that the medical services could be improved by either another doctor on the staff or allowing the nurses more use of their medical powers and knowledge. It was also felt that appointments for outside doctors could be made faster than what it is now.

c) recreation -
don't use the facilities, okay,
not enough facilities, passable
- needs more equipment, what
recreation?

It was almost an unanimous decision that the recreation department needed both more equipment and more activities both for the winter and the summer.

Some activities suggested were: the tennis court rebuilt or fixed, golf course, more swimming, pool tables, gymnastic equipment, skating, hockey and track and field equipment. In short, more activities to help make the time go by. Another point made was that the gym needed a more adequate air system - at the moment the gym is suffocating.

d) library -
more variety, not enough information, wider range of topics in books, more law books and books on careers, more research books, tapes and records, don't use.

The general consensus here was that what was there was good, but could be greatly improved. It was also felt that the area the library has now is too small needing study areas and a much wider selection of both information books (not encyclopedias) and general reading material.

e) administration -
more C.O.'s, more compatibility between staff and inmates, no bad effects, bureaucracy - disorganized - functions but barely, non-access to the Director by general population, don't know, no comment, okay, good, no complaints.

On the whole it was decided that the C.O.'s suffered from a too heavy workload thereby causing them to do an inadequate job. (At the moment we have 5 C.O.'s who look after 120 girls and are also invol-

ved with various groups both inside and outside the institution.) Favortism was one of the major problems mentioned which is a result of this. The women feel that there are too many for one C.O. and so the C.O. tends to know some well and others only in passing.

It was also felt that there was more administration and office staff than inmates causing the inmates to feel overpowered.

4. If you could change this prison to make it more livable for you what would you do?

Get rid of the range, put more programs in. If you go along with the punishment side, we are doing all right, but we are not here for punishment for punishment's sake, we are here supposedly for rehabilitation. The idle time is the most important thing in this institution, therefore, there must be a variety of things for people to do. At the moment they have nothing - even the groups are a farce here.

Wing and range should eat together, get rid of the range - should be all rooms, no cells.

More facilities so that the time will go faster.

Get rid of the range; add a pool-room, color T.V.s and a bar.

Get rid of the range and get rid of the discrimination between wing and range.

More programs - dressmaking, home economics. Get rid of the ranges.

Immediately reactivate the T.A. programs' back to back passes because they work. More escorted passes.

Improve on the building; more outside activities. Have the annex reopened.

Have smaller prisons with better

living units. More recreation, more things to do the more people will get out if it. More worthwhile things to do; more humane matrons.

Take the bars down, make the building smaller, more like homes. More recreation. Make the prison not as regimented by taking the prison concept away. Making prisons cohabitated by both men and women.

5. What do you think of the new prisons being built in Canada?

This institution is one of its kind because it houses super maximums, maximums, mediums and minimums all in the same building. There is no difference, I think there should be a difference.

New rules - we are treated like children, for example, on the weekends we should be able to stay up as late as we want.

No comment.

There should be prisons in their own provinces for the federal girls.

Should build smaller ones.

No bars or cages. Drug laws changed. Segregation should be abolished. Money should be spent on amendments to already existing laws eg. minor offenses and on improving this building.

Canada has more prisons than any other country in the world. There could be an improvement in the prison system, but we do not need more prisons. There should be instead, more programs, better living quarters and conditions, more recreation to help the inmate function as a human being.

There should be more women's prisons in their own provinces.

I believe the new buildings are fantastic, but I believe there will be a shift in the law processes as they stand now. Instead of drugs it will be treason that the justice system will be on the look out for.

Improve on the programming in here. More C.O.'s. Instead of blowing the taxpayers money on more buildings, the facilities here should be improved.

The new buildings are okay for girls who want to stay in their own provinces.

Work on the drug situation by treating it as an illness instead of as an offense. It would empty out a lot of the prisons. Minimize the sentences.

More programs, Good if they were smaller. More activities; home like atmosphere, more passes and back to back T.A.s



I DON'T HAVE TO LISTEN TO YOUR INSULTS!
I AM, AFTER ALL, A HUMAN BEING.. A
CREATURE OF FREE WILL.. AND YOU ARE
BUT A TELEPHONE.. SO THERE!! HOHO!

HOW TO EAT LIFE*

Don't be polite

Bite in

Pick it up with your fingers and lick the juice that
may run down you chin.

It is ready and ripe now, whenever you are.

You need no knife nor fork nor spoon nor plate nor
napkin nor tablecloth

For it has no core

or stem

or rind

or pit

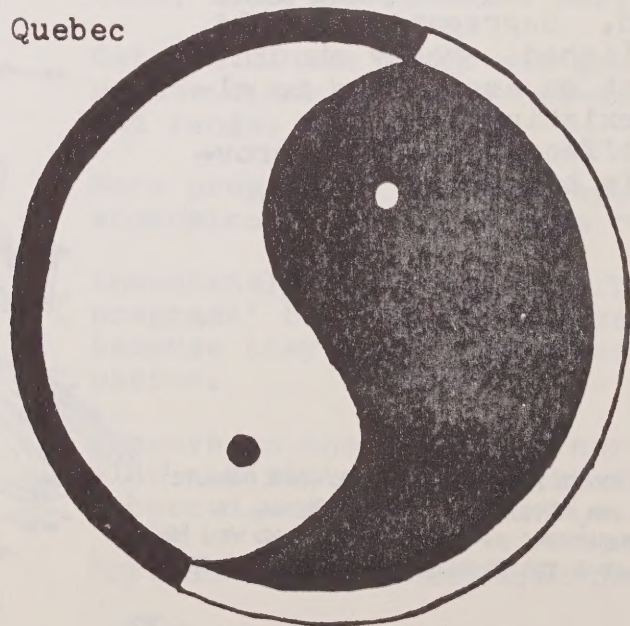
or seed

or skin

or any other part

to throw away.

By John Lamy
Laval, Quebec



\$20,000 a mere farce!!!
 Give me that money and I will make good use of it - I will live decently in jail like a well-balanced human being! It costs the taxpayer \$20,000 a year to keep us in here....and we hardly get the necessary!

I decided to write this article after an argument with one of the staff working on the releasing of "monthly issue". I was told when I asked for toothpaste: "I don't have to give you any - we are only obliged to give toothpaste to you once a month." O.K. I say, "Give it to me once a month only, but give me enough to last a month." Is it not logical and reasonable? I inquired amongst other inmates and everyone agrees that 25ml of toothpaste does not last a month. Really, it is the smallest tube you can buy on the market. We have the same problem with soap - one bar is not enough for one month.

The staff working in the area say: "Buy it from canteen" (the money you make inside). I am making the maximum wage which is \$9.50 every two weeks and it took me a year to get there. With that amount I have just enough for my cigarettes and coffee. Inflation affects the inmate too in that canteen prices are going up all the time. When a woman has no visits or no personal money; what can she do?

To the public, \$20,000 looks like a lot to be spent on people who are "not worth it" to their way of thinking. Actually, this money is going to our keepers. They

need us for their bread and butter. Prison creates jobs; people need jobs. If this was not the case, they would not be sending so many people to jail for "minor offenses". In the U.S. of A., the crime rate per capita is much higher than in Canada, yet, there are less people per capita in jail. Canada has the highest rate of prisoners in the world.

Again, I would like to remind you that we are not getting much. We are poorly dressed, just basics: 2 shirts, 2 T-shirts, 1 wool sweater, one pair of jeans, are the most important things that we get yearly. That means, that the girl who is doing a long term or life must count on outside family and friends to help her out.

I do not want to extend this too much, but I will go on with two more subjects.

Food - the quality is questionable. It is fattening and non-nourishing because it is prepared hours in advance, boiled for lengthy periods so that the minerals and vitamins are gone by the time you eat it. From week to week you have the same menu.

We can see the effects of this kind of food in the faces and bodies of the women. Most of them develop acne and other kinds of skin problems, their skin color becomes a yellowish-green and almost all of them put on weight because of the starch.

Recreation - there is no equipment for the gymnastic programs and no outdoor sports at all during the winter.

In the summer, you get baseball. No track and field equipment. There is volleyball, basketball, badminton and ping pong.

A swimming program started two weeks ago for people eligible for passes. This is not much in the way of variety for the personalities and characters that are in an institution like this. Just like outside, you see different levels, different wave lines, different intelligences, but here we all have to live together regardless of education, background, personality. There is one thing which we all have in common and that is we have committed an offense.

The fact that we are locked up and deprived of major needs such as love, affection, sex, freedom is ENOUGH. Why not give us the ordinary things that people have outside like enough soap to last a month. It might sound silly...but details get very big here, especially when you encounter them everyday.

I am in jail in Canada, not in Korea or Chili or some other deprived country. It is normal for me to expect more from this government of modern society.

But, as it is due to a lack of organization and the long due process things that we need now, we might get 10 years from now...with luckand a lot of talking and pushing.

Sympathy for ex-policeman???

A special report (dated April 9, 1977) in the TORONTO STAR:

"The claim of an ex-policeman serving a life imprisonment (in protective custody) that he didn't know what he was doing (he was drunk) the night he shot and killed a youth during

an off-duty pub crawl is supported by the results of a STAR investigation of his story."

The main reasons that the STAR is feeling sympathetic towards this man is:

- 1) he is an ex-cop
- 2) E.L. Greenspan, a top lawyer in the Toronto area, is pushing the case.

How many men and women are doing life sentences because of the murders they committed when they were drunk? Many men are doing time in protective custody some stay there as long as ten years. Many people are and have been in jail with long sentences because they did not have the money for a good lawyer, a fair trial and fair sentencing. They are just left to rot.

But, to have money or to be an ex-cop influences the thinking of the good citizens.....He was off duty... ..what was he doing with a gun...?

Most of the time, policemen get away with murder....I know this R.C. M.P. officer in Montreal, who has been on my case since 1969. He shot a friend of mine....in the head. I knew the guy for ten years he never wore a gun....had nothing to do with guns....he was a heroin addict. At the inquiry, there were five cops to explain the whole scene, but nobody on the other side because he was alone when this happened.....now he is dead. The cops say he pulled a gun...and they had a gun to prove it. This is just one example, there are many similar ones from all over the country....they rarely get convicted.

I wish that the everyday citizen would awaken to the reality of the police force and its non-justice.

R.C.M.P. and Dope in Canada

\$55,000,000

The R.C.M.P. have seized such a quantity of drugs in 1976 that it represents enough narcotics to keep a population of 2,000,000 stoned for a week.

The head of the narcotic division at R.C.M.P. headquarters in Montreal has given this astonishing contestation. He has also revealed that this conservative estimate of the seized drugs has deprived the traffickers of an income surpassing \$55,000,000.

Here in kilos are the total seizures that were made:

Marijuana --- 440,442 Kilos

Hashish --- 1,494,724 Kilos

Heroin --- 5,201 Kilos

Cocaine --- 7,283 Kilos

Opium --- 330 Kilos

Speed --- 4,963 Kilos

L.S.D. --- 2,280 Kilos

L.S.D. (blotters) - 1,199 doses
of 20 mg.

2 clandestine laboratories were busted. One was producing speed; the other liquid hash.

A total of 422 people were indicted.

* statistics taken from
"Allo Police" 24 April 77

PAROLE

GREAT BIG STEP

8 people out of 9 got parole this week and some women are being released in their own province.

KEEP THEM COMING!!!!

They are starting to give temporary absences outside of Ontario..

HURRY.....HURRY.....HURRY.....

"THANKS"

From Monic and Lise for
keeping the gym clean

ATTENTION

"Igor" is back mowing the lawn! please pick up your tins of pop and put them in the garbage.

thank you Terri

Editor's Note:

The article written by Michael Alward came from Dorchester Penitentiary and not from Drumheller

Sincere apologies to Michael.....

By D. F. Martin

HOW ABOUT OUR WORKSHOP?

By Rose Wu 1st. May 1977

As we all know, the prison contains about 100 inmates, and we are really short of workshops. The home economics program for which the little house was built and completely furnished was SCRAPED. I consider that a terrible loss for the inmates. I believe that culinary Art and Home Crafts the very basics for all females.

How about the clay and complex workshop that's been promised us since last spring?

When spring came, the staff promised that it will be ready in summer, when summer came they promised the inmate committee that it will be ready in November. Then the winter - workmen were hired in January, they switched the offices around and the last job they said was supposed to set up the complex workshop of ceramics, carpentry, copper enameling etc, now, all the other works are finished, we're in the beginning of May, we still have no workshop.

There are six pieces of clay machinery here: Notably two potter's wheels, two firing kilns, two clay mixers, one with mold-casting bench and 1500lbs of hand working clay. But they are not put in place so nobody can work on it.

The people outside often publish articles in the newspaper saying that the public had spent a huge sum of money on the prison and blame the inmates for not learning or improving themselves. They never know that most inmates have little chance to learn other than from a few correspondence or basic courses; that we have no materials to work with unless we buy them ourselves at high cost; and that there is no consistent outlet for our products.

Where did the public funds go? we don't even have a workshop.

One of the losses I can see goes in selling. Take for example the past home Economics program. Many thousands of dollars were spent in building the little house, yet it is now laid to waste (except for holding a stage prop, what an arrangement!) A lot of money must have been spent on furnishing it. Yet they were all got rid of or displaced. The same as the Annex, it was furnished for inmates on day parole, the inmates used to look forward to go there as it gave them more city privileges. But it was closed now the inmates are complaining that we don't have enough half-way houses.

I begin to see all this as a game of buying and selling and losing the money while the inmates keep crying and getting nothing but confinement and retardation. After two or three years they achieve little or nothing but a prison record.

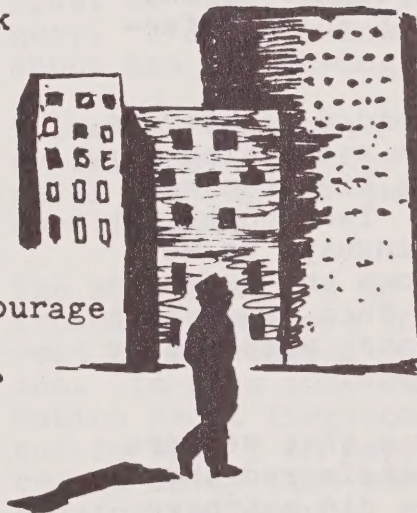
Now back to our subject when will the people responsible set up the six pieces of pottery machinery in the workshop so that we can work with the 1500lbs of clay bought for the inmates?

THE OPENING

by Jim Read

It is startling to find oneself
suddenly unlocked and assailable
in a city of nameless mankind:
we begin to open upon a hinge of love,
it is done timidly
as if opening the door a crack
at an unexpected knock,
and with pain as the hinge
is rusted from neglect.

We creak with apprehension
but the city is treacherous,
but, we open,
and expose our hearts,
persuaded by hunger to have courage
and faith
in a city of nameless mankind.



I
by Liane Grunheid

One Monday morning in Tanguay (women prison for provincial time in Montreal), my friend Heide and I were called in the front office and we got the following news:

Because there was not enough staff and room in Tanguay, the Director was not able any longer to keep women there with federal time, who are not from the Province of Quebec.

That means that first of all every foreigner with a federal sentence would get transferred to the Women's Penitentiary in Kingston. Before, every girl had the choice to serve her time whether in Tanguay or in Kingston, no matter if she is a foreigner or not and no matter if she had federal time.

We both had decided to stay in Tanguay because everything we had heard about Kingston was just horrible. Two months we have done in Tanguay, so we just settled down and had made good friends. This news was a hit in the stomach area and we were really upset.

The next hit was that we were told to get transferred the same week so we did not have much time to prepare our minds for the change.

The third hit came at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. We were told to pack all our stuff by 5 o'clock because we had to leave the next morning. Everybody who heard about our transfer became really upset and felt so sorry for us. Like we had to go to hell. The girls and us got also kind of mad because they had not let us know earlier

and not given us time to make up our minds.

Anyway, there was nothing to do about it. We packed in two hours and the rest of the day we said Good-bye to our friends.

About Kingston, we were expecting the worst. We were expecting a terrible building, terrible people, terrible everything.

A COMPARISON BETWEEN TANGUAY AND KINGSTON:

THE BUILDINGS: Tanguay is a relatively new building. It is modern, clean. It has no bars at all and it does not look like a prison at all. Many people used to call it "Tanguay Beach Hotel".

Kingston is old and it looks like I imagined jail. Walls, bars, big keys, no windows and a toilet in the cells; a bit dusty everywhere.

Those are some of the main reasons why Kingston has such a bad name in Tanguay. I for myself, have found even about the building many things which I like more in Kingston. There is much more space and the girls can walk around without stopping every five steps in front of a locked door. The gym and the cafeteria look much nicer. The yard is much bigger and much prettier than the yard in Tanguay.

PASS SYSTEM FOR DEPORTABLES:

TANGUAY - no day passes at all for foreigners

- no day parole

Until the end of 1976, there was a chance for deportables to get day passes with a matron. Now, there is a new regulation that forbids foreigners any passes at all.

KINGSTON - at the end of 1975,

Kingston began giving deportables passes and day parole, which means that foreigners now have the same privileges as Canadian citizens.

Especially in this case, it seems to me that Tanguay is going backwards instead of forwards.

MONEY:

TANGUAY - your earnings for about five hours of work a day (sewing room, kitchen, laundry) is two packages of LeSale Tobacco every week. The only way to earn any money is counting bottle caps or glueing cartoons. Prices for canteen are double the Kingston prices. The only thing you get free is a package of kleenex. Everything else you have to buy from your own money.

KINGSTON - all work is paid for and your own money does not get used for canteen. Every inmate get some clothes twice a year along with things like soap, baby powder, etc. once a month.

STAFF - TREATMENT - HOUSE RULES:

In Tanguay is almost every movement of the girls watched by the staff. Privacy is only a word. The inmates are not allowed to have somebody else in their rooms. The reason is to avoid sexual contact. If somebody gets caught in someone else's room, both get locked up for 24 hours. If someone does not get up at 7 o'clock in the morning, she also gets locked up for 24 hours.

The staff relate to the inmates on an adult-child basis. The inmates are the children. As well as an inmate can play the little nice kid, the more privileges she will get.

DISCRIMINATION:

One morning a headmatron gave some information for the inmates in the cafeteria - in French. After that, she sat

down. Some of the English inmates asked her to give the same information in English. They did not forget to say "Please". Her answer was: "Ask Quebec." We never got the translation.

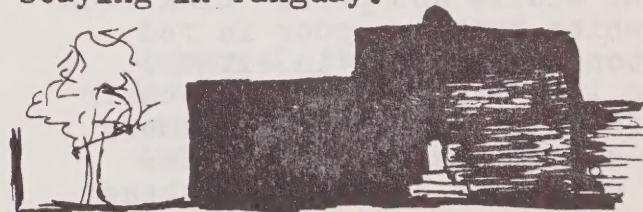
I guess this is telling about almost everything about the treatment against the English inmates. I felt injustice in little things, but quite a few little things.

Sometimes the staff made me feel like an idiot when I asked something in English and they gave me an answer in French or they just passed by. They pretended not to speak English and I have heard them speaking English.

The population of the English inmates is CA30%. English and French are separated in different sections. Everybody who is from any other country is put on the English side. So was I when I came to Tanguay. I did not know anything about the French-English war.

I learned that the French are not my friends, but they (the staff) never gave us any chance to become friends.

The main reason I am writing this article is my hope that it becomes read in provincial institutions, too. To give some realistic information about Kingston. All I can say is that I am happy I was forced to do my time here instead of staying in Tanguay.



A PLAY OF NUMBERS

by Rose Wu

Madcans has usurped party rule, he stole the commanding post in all the underground wireless stations and is practicing a subtle dictatorship. As his clansmen are not yet numerous enough to men all the posts, he hires stooges to execute the people. He still propagandizes the "revolution", which is a pure sham he uses to force the people to discriminate and hurt each other. His followers all take instructions to curtail others.

His own kin get into high strategic positions and hide the money they make legally or illegally. They put up a sober front and they never get punished. They engage in a secret scheme to usurp all the lands. This is the policy Madcans conveyed to his kin in wireless stations. It is reflected in his decadent cults and magazine messages which he uses to inform his followers. It is also verified in real life.

Gangster Madcans message to his kin who run the various underground wireless and radio stations is:

"Fixed policy: Divide mass into rich, middle and poor. Link rich in white buttons, poor in red buttons and middle in either. Also link race groups, use their differences against each other; fix up schemes, stage strifes and conflicts between all these classes, races and social groups to diminish them gradually.

Cut them down through drugs, pressure, threats, bluffs and murders. Cut down the best first, also blunt the sharpness of average brains by applying mild drugs massively on

them. Of the whole population, 10% without children, 10% have girls only, 20% divorced or separated (place threats and bluffs), 1% severe sabotage team, 50% sabotage each other in mild forms. Rich cut poor from jobs, chances and money. Poor cut rich in kids. Middle class comparatively stable; live quasi normal lives; can't take them all at once. Use the majority against a minority. Drop about one tenth of the population at a time. (Childless, accidents, sickness.) Then drop another tenth.

Don't wake the masses, let them decay slowly while the clan of Madcans multiplies incessantly. Proportion of Madcans gains while all others including our executives and employed diminish. Don't wake them; let them sleep."

Gangster Madcans message continues:

"Peddle more drugs, alcohol, pollution, erotic cults. Usurp the continent. Use class-conflict and racial strife, encourage all kinds of sex games to ruin people's sex life and family solidarity. Achieve destruction. Madcans exploits as agent in all their deals and transactions.

For other nations use local puppets as henchmen. Use weaker clans to betray their best clans so Madcans will become the most numerous, the best brains and the most powerful in all the lands, diminishing all others and eventually populating the whole planet; self multiplying between own clansmen and clanswomen; surviving as a sole name population of the planet.

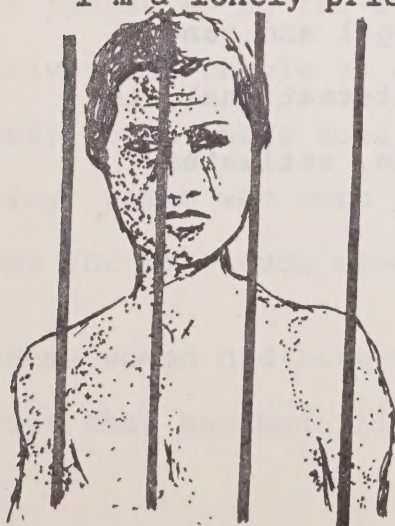
Weapons Madcans may use: drugs, drug induction and addiction, pollution, instigation, pressure, threats, bluffs, bribery, sexual slanders, crooker doctors, thieves,

killers, car crashers, plane crashers, wars, fabrication and propagandization of demoralized cults. Division of population into various types and actions and swing one against the other.

Policy to be followed steadfastly with camouflages. Don't wake the masses; make them injure and segregate each other. Make them live in semi-isolation. Don't leak out the scheme; let the public sleep!"

A LONELY PRISONER

Behind these prison walls sits a man
without a friend
He gives up hope, thinking this is the end.
With nobody to care, and nobody to lean on
He's just a lonely prisoner, blue and all alone.
The memories of the wrong he's done
will linger on his mind
For he knows he's the forgotten one
A lonely prisoner just doing time.
With a few years he spends in prison
He loses the love he once knew
Hate takes its place, is the reason
I'm a lonely prisoner, alone and blue.



Johnny X. Hester
B-47272
Death Row
June, 1968

WOMEN AND POLITICAL DETENTION IN INDONESIA

By Marlene Kempthorne (amnesty
international)

They languish in their cells; they sleep on concrete beds; they labour in the fields from morning 'til night; they wonder about their families and friends on the outside, scarcely daring to hope that one day they will be allowed to re-join them. They are the women prisoners of Indonesia.

The roots of this tragedy date back to October 1, 1965 when a group of middle-ranking army officers initiated a coup aimed against the army leadership. The coup attempt was quickly crushed by General Suharto, the leader of the army. He claimed that the entire Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) and the rest of the country's left-wing movement were responsible for the uprising.

Nearly half a million Indonesians were killed in the massacres following the attempted coup and an even larger number were arrested. Many were imprisoned merely because of past membership or association with left of centre organizations at a time when such organizations were still legal and sanctioned by former President Sukarno. Amnesty International, the respected London-based human rights organization, estimates

that there are between 55,000 and 100,000 prisoners who continue to be incarcerated without being charged or tried.

GERWANI (Indonesian Women's Movement) was the largest women's organisation in Indonesia with a membership of more than one million. Due to its left-wing sympathies, it was banned for alleged complicity in the abortive coup attempt. Gerwani members were also accused of being responsible for atrocities committed during the attempted coup. Many of the women were subjected to torture and sexual abuse during their interrogation. Reliable accounts of torture were contained in the Sunday Times of London on January 11, 1976. A girl, Tjiou, was severely and sexually tortured. She also observed a woman who had boiling water poured over her head, another woman whose nipples had been cut off and a man who died because of electric shock treatment. Politically naive and terrified, many confessed to crimes they did not commit simply to call a halt to the torture and abuse.

Some of the women in prison were victims of circumstance; people picked up on the streets without means of identifying themselves and unable to defend themselves against political charges; women whose sons and daughters were being sought by the army; women who were picked up together with their husbands or sons for no reason other than their relationship to them.

Some women did have their own political lives, others did not, but that has made little difference to their chance of release.

After eleven years, only a handful have been brought to trial and the charges against them have not been related to the alleged atrocities during the attempted coup. The best estimate is that there are over 2,000 women and girls still in prison with little hope for either release or trial.

There are many tragic examples of injustice. Sugiyah, a thirteen year old schoolgirl, detained in early October of 1965, has now spent about half of her short life in prison. She was a volunteer member of a group associated with the PKI youth organisation, Pemuda Rakyat. When Sugiyah was first arrested, she wept continuously for her mother. She was kept isolated in a cell away from older women who could have given her the sympathy, understanding and affection she needed. She was completely unaware of the political implications of the events with which she had become so tragically involved.

Suhasih Suwardi was arrested in 1969 when she and a friend were visiting the Army security authorities and making enquiries about their respective husbands who had been arrested some time previously. They were asked to go somewhere with the authorities and soon found themselves in Bukit Duri Women's Prison. They have been there ever since. Suhasih's husband is alleged to have^{given} asylum to someone who was being sought after by the authorities in connection with the coup attempt. He was arrested and tried on these charges and is now serving a twelve year sentence. Suhasih was presumably arrested on the assumption

that she knew that her husband had given asylum to this man and yet she had not reported her husband to the authorities for doing so.

A number of women prisoners were pregnant when they were arrested and gave birth in detention. Others were arrested with small children. Where there are no relatives to take the children, they grow up in detention or may eventually be placed in orphanages or families willing to take them.

There are also serious consequences for women whose husbands have been imprisoned for alleged participation in the attempted coup. The loss of the primary wage earner is a serious blow. Many have tried to make up the loss by selling cakes, dressmaking, setting up stalls or helping with domestic work. However all these forms of livelihood bring little remuneration and have left the families in a state of poverty. In addition to these economic burdens, which are an extremely aggravated form of the burdens being borne by most Indonesian families, the detainees' wives face the suspicion and sometimes open hostility shown in many localities to women living without husbands. Few women remain unmarried and a widow would be expected to marry again. The sensitive position in which they are placed as wives of detainees makes them particularly vulnerable to abuse and hostility. This complex of difficulties has led many wives to opt for a solution that conceals their relationship with a detainee. This often means that the wives

have had to sever their connections with their husbands and are unable to visit them in prison. It is a terrible choice with little consolation to be found whichever path is taken.

The women prisoners are plagued, perhaps above all else, by their uncertain future, for they do not enjoy the luxury of fixed prison terms. The majority cannot be charged or brought to trial because there is insufficient evidence to do so, nor can they be released because they are considered to be "security risks". Therefore, they have been and may continue to be detained indefinitely without trial. So they wait, hoping that someday world opinion and public pressure may force their captors to restore to them their freedom and their dignity.

Ten Years

Slowly they pass
All so crass.
One, two, three, four,

Oh God!
Can I take any more?

Now it is five
It's a wonder i'm alive.

Oh Why?

Because of some Hash
Bound for the U.S.
For just a little cash
But instead a whole mess.

(To be made whole?!)



by E. Marie Mortimer

TIME
TIME
TIME
TIME
TIME

STABBING THE JAPANESE

by D. F. Martin

I worked as a hostess in a private Japanese club in London, when I met Pamela.

Pamela was Australian, but was brought up in Japan and spoke fluent Japanese.

She had married in Tokio to Yashimo and they came to live in London for two years.

Yashimo came from a rich family and was waiting for money from his father to go back to Japan.

Pamela was a friend of mine, so I offered hospitality

Yashimo was the quiet and passive type and it showed that he always got what he wanted without working hard for it

He was tall and slim, attractive in a sort of way;

He had a keen humour.....

One night I was sleeping next to my son and felt somebody awaken me

"I want to talk to you," he says

I got up and went into the living room

"What is it?" I say

"I want to fuck you....."

"Are you nuts, Man.....first of all

you don't turn me on and second

your wife is sleeping next door....."

He reacted violently, pulled me, and hit me with all his might several times all over.....

On the table was a letter opener,

I saw it when I fell on the floor as he hit me again.....

So, I picked it up.....

"You wouldn't dare do that," he says

I hit and stabbed over and over until he could not strike back

My son came running.....

"You are killing the guy, Mommy".....

I stopped and realized what I had done

Pamela came running in, called an ambulance and they left for the hospital

I never heard of them again....

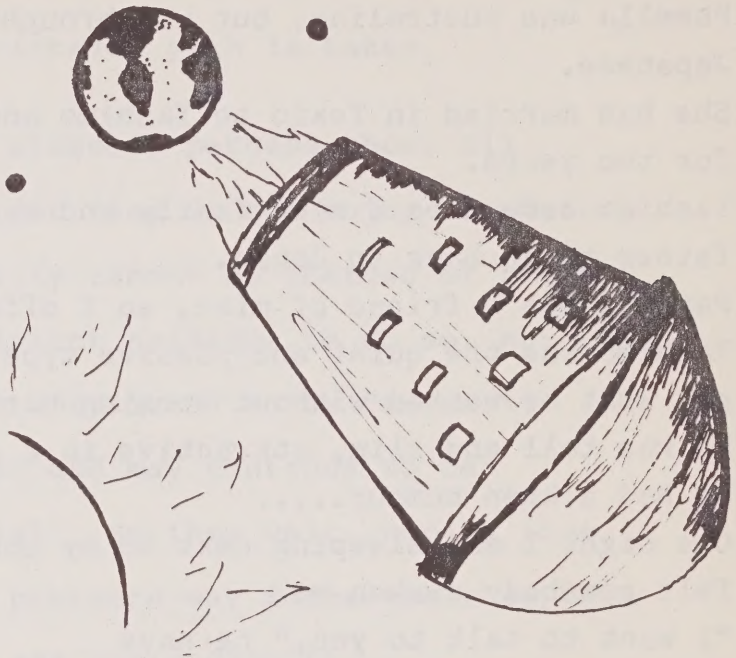
they never came back for their belongings.....

A PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE EARTH

submitted by Robert Pinedo
Dorchester

"We travel together, passengers on a little space ship, dependent upon its vulnerable reserves of air and soil, all committed for our safety to its security and peace, preserved from annihilation only by the care, the work, and I will say, the love we give our fragile craft. We cannot maintain it half confident, half despairing, half fortunate, half slave to the ancient enemies of mankind, half free in a liberation of resources undreamed of until this day. No craft, no crew can travel safely with such vast contradictions. On their resolution depends the survival of us all."

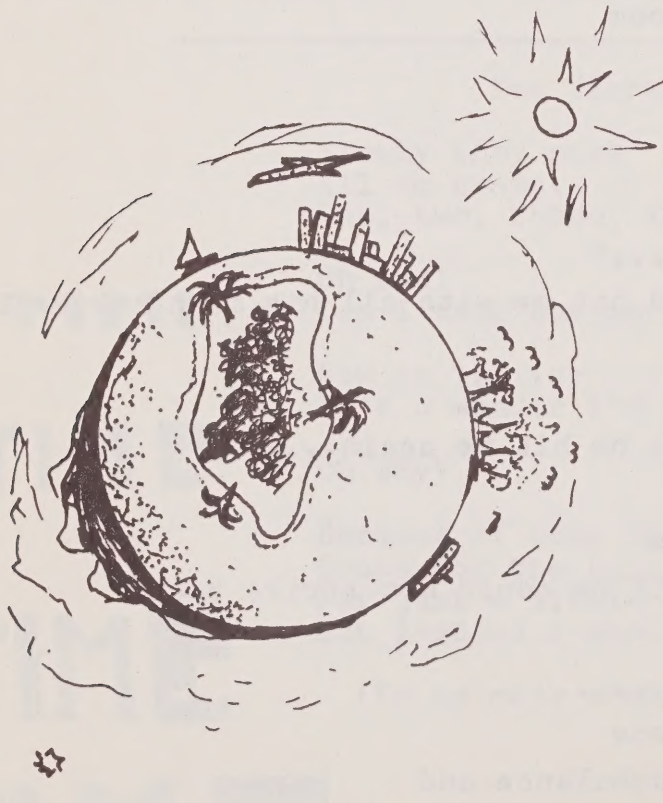
Adlai Stevenson



"The liberation of resources has lately enslaved us to things that extirpate those resources, diminishing the spirit in man that can allow greater love of life -- his own included. Mere survival, we see, does not free us from the ancient enemies of man; and if there are too many of us, our very numbers will erode the beauty the earth meant us to know, and to obliterate the living wilderness without which the earth becomes a cage. But we can indeed be saved from annihilation, and add joy to our brief tenancy, through the care and the ever-renewing love that we give our fragile craft and its fragile passengers.

Although it is only a little planet it is a hugely beautiful one, and the best place in the world to be."

David R. Brower,
President
Friends of the
Earth



SELF - DIALOGUE*

by Denis C. Delaney
August/76

QUESTION: Is there a GOD?

ANSWER/QUESTION: Need there be a GOD?

ANSWER: Man needs a God.

QUESTION: What is the purpose of GOD?

ANSWER: To compliment Man's ego.

QUESTION: Then Man creates GOD, whether He is or not?

ANSWER: To need is to believe.

To believe is to create.

To create is to evolve.

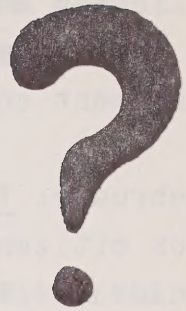
To evolve is to question.

To question is to seek Truth.

Truth is GOD.

GOD is a question.

Ergo (therefore) a Question.



TO A GOOSE*

by Ralph Coulson
Dorchester



This happened long before my time
Maybe you know the nursery rhyme?
The truth of it, of you I beg
A goose had laid a golden egg.

Her fame was soon spread far and wide
From spectators, she tride to hide,
Someone soon killed her I was told
They thought her ass was ringed with gold.

The thought within this story lies,
That wealth, a longer life not buys.

*the following and above
were contributed by
Robert P. Pinedo
Dorchester Penitentiary

ENTERTAINMENT

The following entertainment has been presented to us here in the Prison for Women in the past three months. Many thanks to the entertainment committee.

28th February: The Gadabouts

A senior citizens choir, with vibrant dress, centennial costumes all handmade. They have performed for the Queen of England, and have a recording of their songs. A pleasant evening, finishing with coffee, coke, biscuits and sandwiches.

4th March: The Platters

A second performance here for the 'Platters. The show was great and its good to see people returning with warmth producing enough energy for a great show. Thanks to all.

25th March: Air Canada Show Case

This was a fast moving dance and music oriented fashion show. Both male and female models putting out a lot of energy to display the various fashions created by Canada's top designers.

The M.C. Mrs. Mary Stevenson, gave us all the information on the designers and their designs. The covering idea was to compare the different styles developed, with each designers astrological sign in mind.

27th April: Mime

Babara Edwards, from Queens University came in to give a show of mime, inviting the audience to participate.

Many thanks again to all concerned.

Penny Twitchin

SPORTS NEWS

by Caryl Radcliffe

The Basketball season came to an end a couple of week ago with the trophy presentations. Those who were presented with Basketball trophies were:

ROOKIE OF THE YEAR: Edna J.

HIGH SCORE FOR THE SEASON: Dianne V.

MOST VALUABLE PLAYER AWARD: Sandy W.

BEST SPORT AWARD: The seven remaining players all received this award for such a great team effort.

The Volleyball season follows hot on the heels of the end of the Basketball season and due to the tremendous amount of participation in this league, we have been able to have two teams rather than the usual one. These teams are divided up into "A" and "B" teams. Games are played each Wednesday night at 6:30 P.M. Since we do have two teams, the games will be doubleheaders and a match is 5 games.

THE STANDINGS TO DATE ARE:

"A" Team lost first game to "Y's Guys"

"B" Team lost two games to the "Oldies but Goodies"

"A" Team won three games to over the "Misfits"

"B" Team lost one game to the "Connors"

There is a Baseball meeting in the gym. The date of this meeting will be posted on the Range and Wing bulletin boards. Anyone interested in playing Baseball is asked to come to this meeting and if there is a large enough response we shall try to form a house league as was done with the Volleyball. Only the one "ANGEL's" team will be registered in the Kingston District Softball League. Therefore, those who may wish to play ball for fun and exercise only may join the house league.

Ms. Solvidoll (the problem solver)

Hi there -

It has just recently been brought to my attention that Ms. Solvidoll is needed in the P. 4. W. Apparently there are numerous cumbersome problems, and an outlet is needed. To allow me to decipher what is ailing you most, and in doing so may I present a less scrambled situation.

(1) Dear Ms. Solvidoll

The restaurant I go to serves terribly prepared food, but because of financial difficulties it's all I can afford. What shall I do?

"Starved"

Dear "Starved"

Hmm, no kitchen connection huh - the next best thing I could suggest in a situation such as this is save up your canteen wages (no smoking) for a couple of months and purchase spaghetti and crackers.

Ms. Solvidoll

(2) Dear Ms. Solvidoll

I have a problem, I think that I am not sane anymore; after seeing bars for so many years I see them everywhere - when I am having dinner in the yard ect.....- This had made people stay away - or they look at me strangely. What shall I do?

The psychiatrist and psychologist do not believe I have this problem.

"Rosie behind bars"

Dear "Rosie behind bars"

You poor girl, you must feel very helpless. May I suggest that the next time you see your psychologist or psychiatrist that you take one of the bars you've been seeing into the office with you a light tap on the head might make them see a little differently. You know how it is - seeing is believing - well just think what "feeling" would do!

Ms. Solvidoll

(3) Dear Ms. Solvidoll

My problem is a weight problem, I weighed 105 pounds when I first came here in 1967, and now ten years later I weigh 75 pounds. The doctor says I'm in good health. Do you think they will deport me?

Would you have any recipies to send to the cook?

"The truth seeker Marie"

Dear Marie,

By the sound of things you really aren't the healthiest of healthies, but if your doctor examined you ten years ago, and says you are healthy then its rather difficult to argue the point. May I suggest though, that you suggest very nicely that you'd like a blood test to check for lack of iron and vitamins. I'm sure one of your friends

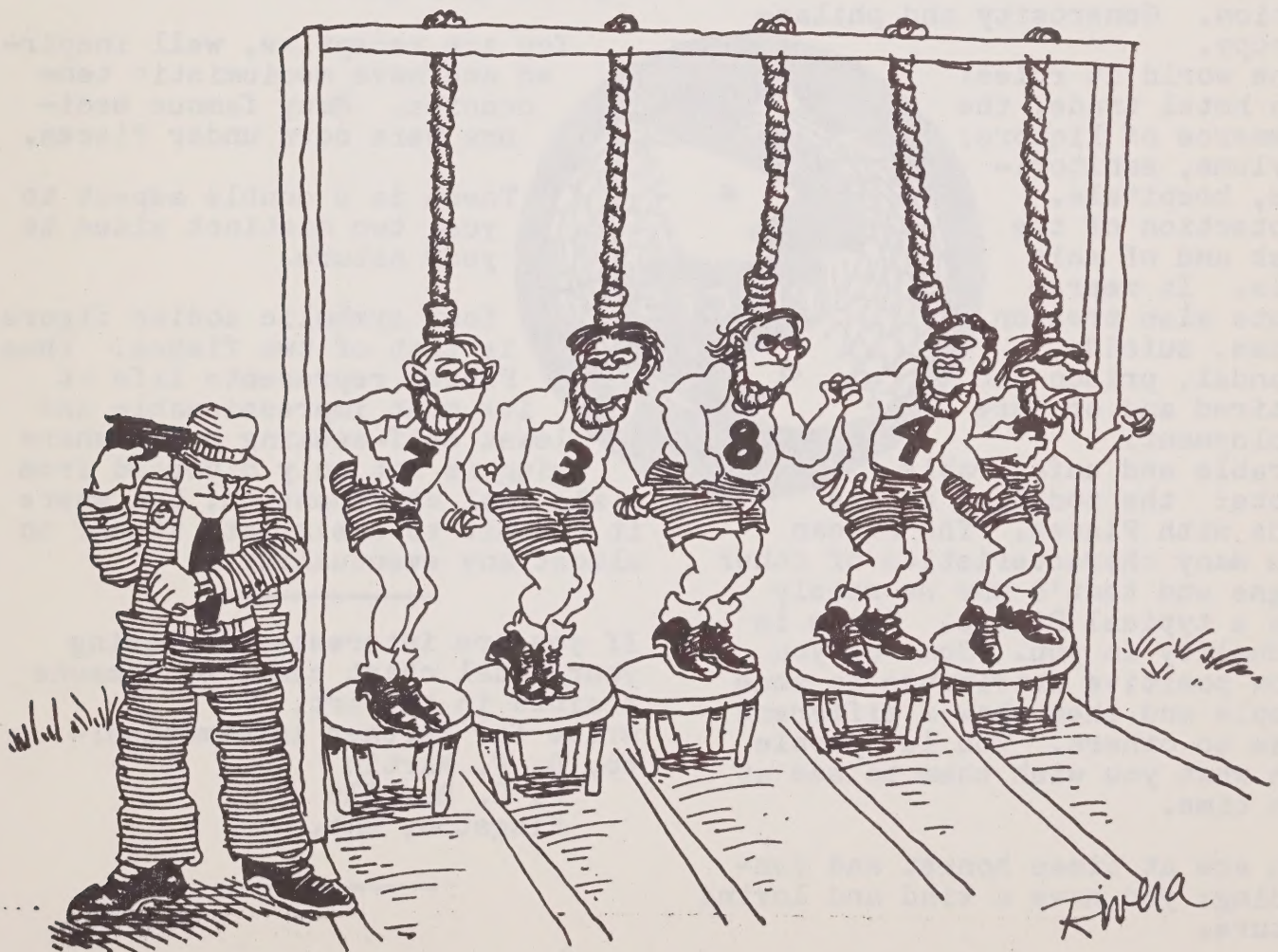
Ms. Solvidoll (the problem solver cont'd)

would be willing to carry you up to the hospital area. And as far as wondering about being deported - at this point I wouldn't worry about it - I mean what is there to deport? And as for the recipies - yes I have a couple (1) Rice and raisin with water, (2)tomatoe juice and split peas and (3) grapefruits and oranges with water plus - - -? I suspect that being as you are so weak from such a weight loss that it would be best to stick to a liquid diet.

Ms. Solvidoll

Well friends, that about wraps it up for this session - I have more letters to answer, but won't be able to get them into this paper as some of your letters were way-layed. See you next issue though!

Ms. Solvidoll



February 19 - March 20

Ruler: Neptune

Attributes: negative, feminine, double, mutable, nocturne, of water

It governs: the feet and it corresponds to the 12th house of the zodiac.

Symbolizes: the ocean, the sea, the changeable and variable things. The silent, discreet and dumb people. Hospitals and long sickness; liquor, good food, big animals. Crime, fraud and vice; loss of freedom and reputation. Generosity and philanthropy.

In the world it rules: the hotel trade, the commerce of liquors; asylums, sanatoriums, hospitals. Protection of the weak and of animals. It represents also treason, crime, suicide, scandal, prison and retired and obscure employment.

Favorable and unfavorable aspects: the zodiacal circle ends with Pisces. The Piscean has many characteristics of other signs and that's why we rarely see a typical Pisces. There is a duality in you. Some of you show positive attributes to some people and then show a different side to others. You let people see what you wish them to see at the time.

You are at times honest and confiding; you have a kind and loving nature.

You can be sympathetic and extremely emotional and sentimental. You are very sensitive and this can lead to some painful experience in personal and emotional relationships. You are especially kind to dumb animals or people in distress.

Your literary ability can reach high standards and many of you have professional interests in music and ballet. At times, you can be indecisive and impressionable. You have a natural tendency to worry and have an excessive imagination which leads to a lot of dreaming. Attracted to liquids, especially liquors.

You are receptive, well inspired and have mediumistic tendencies. Many famous mediums were born under Pisces.

There is a double aspect to you; two distinct sides to your nature.

Your symbolic zodiac figure is that of two fishes. Thus Pisces represents life at its most impressionable and least self-seeking point where being is not only divorced from all real apprehension, but where it is able to assimilate itself to almost any eventuality.

If you are interested in having your natal chart cast, by someone trained in the art, write for further information:-
to, D. F. Martin
P. O. Box 515
Kingston, Ont.



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